



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Smallpox in Newcastle, Del.

NEWCASTLE, DEL., April 15, 1901.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter (G. T. V.) I would state there have been 4 cases of smallpox in Newcastle, Del. (5,000 inhabitants), since April 1, 1901, all negroes. Introduced here probably from Virginia. Three cases were of the usual light type, now going through the United States, and the other case was confluent, so I have been informed. I saw none of these cases, as they were sent to the hospital for contagious diseases at Farnhurst, 2 miles from Newcastle, and are now, I believe, convalescent. The city health board has taken charge of and fumigated the premises from which the patients were removed and quarantined the inmates. The situation is well in hand with no new cases.

Respectfully,

JNO. J. BLACK, M. D.

Smallpox in Cynthia, Ky.

CYNTHIANA, KY., April 17, 1901.

SIR: In reply to yours of recent date, will say there are 3 cases of varioloid and 3 cases of smallpox in our town. All will recover. About 50 exposures from these cases, but general vaccination, I believe, will soon stamp it out. It is of a mild form.

Respectfully,

N. W. MOORE,
Health Officer.*End of smallpox in Toledo, Ohio.*

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 20, 1901.

SIR: Lillie Huiss was released from smallpox hospital April 9 and Edger Klippel on April 19, 1901.

The city is now entirely free from smallpox, having had 13 patients in all at the hospital and coming from 5 different houses.

Respectfully,

S. C. GROSH,
Health Officer.

C. O. PROBST,

*Secretary State Board of Health, Columbus, Ohio.**Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian and Mexican ports.*REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., April 14, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command national quarantine service on Delaware River and Bay, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels: April 7, 1901, British steamship *Drummond*, from St. Thomas via Santiago, with ore; no passengers; Santiago bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf. April 8, 1901, American schooner *Thomas I. Dennison*, from Matanzas, with sugar; no passengers; bill of health signed by Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras. April 8, 1901, British steamship *Mexicano*, from Tampico, in ballast, no passengers; bill of health signed by Consul S. E. Magill. April 10, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Vigsnes*, from Gibara, with fruit, no passengers; bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. S. Gomez. April 10, 1901, British steamship *Georgian Prince*, from Havana, with molasses, no passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.